

WEATHER FORECAST.

Clearing and colder to-day; to-morrow cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 20.

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ERIE AND LEHIGH,
ALSON, Y. CENTRAL,
MAKE HEAVY CUTS

Wages and Personnel Will Be Trimmed, in Some Cases as High as 30 Per Cent.

ERIE'S PLANS DELAYED

Labor Board Says Line Violated Decision by Issuing Order Without Receiving Sanction.

WORKERS PLAN A FIGHT

Labor Arranges Mass Meetings for This Week to Decide on Action to Be Taken in New Circumstances.

Sweeping changes in official personnel and a revision in pay of skilled and unskilled workers were announced yesterday by three Eastern railroads—the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie.

In an announcement issued by the New York Central Railroad at its offices in Elkhart, Ind., the changes will affect 4,850 men in good positions, and will result in the abolishment of eight general superintendents and four other high officials. All of the transfers, it was said, carry salary reductions ranging from \$750 to \$2,000 yearly.

V. F. Schaaf, general superintendent from Toledo to Chicago, will go to Chicago to displace A. E. Lloyd, who returns to Alliance, Ohio, as superintendent of the Alliance division. F. H. Wilson, general superintendent, Buffalo to Toledo, goes to the Cleveland division, displacing E. Thwaites, who is transferred to Toledo as superintendent of the Toledo division. J. R. Todd, Michigan division superintendent, becomes assistant superintendent of the Erie division. E. V. Brown, superintendent of the Alliance division, goes to Cleveland as assistant superintendent.

In the notices sent along its entire system by the Lehigh Valley Railroad from its offices in Bethlehem, Pa., it was announced that the revision in wages of skilled labor would be effective April 15. The percentage of reduction is not mentioned, but it is hinted that it will be somewhat similar to the reduction proposed for common labor.

Pay Reductions Are Recalled.

The Erie announcement said that the reductions in wages of its unskilled workers, which went into effect on the first of this month, no longer obtain, but that the corporation will seek to attain its end by reducing its working forces about 30 per cent. This diminution in personnel will come to pass next month. This is to be done in order that the revenue and operating costs be brought closer to normal relationship.

This action by the Erie was prompted by the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, which ruled that the road was violating the order of the board by cutting wages without first consulting the workers affected. The latter, immediately appealing to the board, were rewarded by the board's decision to revert to what it declared to be its only alternative.

Late in February the Erie officials discovered that it cost them \$1.07 to make a dollar. They at once notified their unskilled labor that a cut in pay ranging from 45 cents to 80 cents an hour had been decreed. They so arranged that the reduction in pay was established above the going rate for corresponding labor in each community touched by the railroad.

Board Upholds Men's Appeal.

Protests by the men were overruled and the workers appealed to the Labor Board. The board held, in effect, that the Erie Railroad had violated the board's decision and instructions.

Robert Parsons, general manager for the Erie, declared yesterday that the savings effected since March 1 by the reductions in pay had enabled the road to break about even, not considering taxes. In other words, the road is taking in a dollar for every dollar expended, before taxes, of course. Now the Erie officials expect to continue to come out even by reducing working forces. The only affected labor not to be affected will be the four great railroad brotherhoods. At present Erie employees, from the president of the system down, are on a pay basis of five days a week.

All railroad officials and labor leaders agreed yesterday that the announcement by the Erie was particularly significant. At present both sides (excepting, of course, the radicals, who are in a decided minority) appear to be in a conciliatory mood. On one hand are railroad officials who say that under the pay schedules they propose there will be steady work for all, and when property returns to its American normalcy the railroads will be glad to talk of restoring losses sustained by the men. But, they add, if the railroads can do no business they cannot pay wages, and it is a matter to be decided by the men and none other.

On the other hand, the labor leaders—maritime and land forces—are glancing the fingers, who already are demanding strike instructions. These labor men are declaring that they have faith in the good will and fairness of the labor board, and that neither the railroads nor the unions can stand a strike at present. Furthermore, the railroad workers are

Continued on Sixth Page.

Four Americans Killed by Masked Men in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—Four sailors, said to be Americans, were killed in Tampico yesterday, according to newspaper despatches received here to-day. Up to noon the United States Embassy here had received no reports of the killing other than the newspaper articles.

The men, who were of the crew of the Norwegian ship Saxon, were attacked as they were boarding a launch by five masked men in another launch, the press despatches say. The bodies have not been recovered.

42D ST. BURGLAR MYSTERY SOLVED

Police Capture Youth in Attic of Fleischmann Baths With Loot All About.

WORKED THROUGH ROOFS

Robberies of Stores in Block Had Gone On for Weeks, Say Authorities.

Frank Weldon, a slim, harmless looking youth, radio operator and veteran of the war, was locked up last night in the West Forty-seventh street station on a charge of burglary. He was found in the attic over the Fleischmann Baths at 47 West Forty-second street. The attic, the police said, was merely a headquarters from which he operated as a burglar, and they added that the dusty place was packed with jewelry and clothing stolen from business establishments in the immediate vicinity. Weldon's home, according to the blotter entry at the police station, is at 14 Huntington street.

Weldon was in the attic of the Fleischmann building last night when detectives, who had become suspicious of his movements, pounced on him. He offered no resistance, they said, and submitted meekly to capture.

For many weeks, it is alleged by the police, merchants on the east side of Sixth avenue in the block just north of Forty-second street as well as those on the north side of Forty-second street just east of Sixth avenue, have been running to the West Forty-seventh street station with complaints of plundered showcases. The robberies always occurred at night and were discovered when the stores were opened. The reports came in such frequency that the detectives assigned to investigate them assumed at once that the thief was located somewhere on the block. Since the means of entrance always happened to be through the roof exits, they decided the thief returned to his hiding place by walking across the roofs of the various buildings to the one in which he made his headquarters.

Quickly the number of burglaries grew in such proportion that the untried thief acquired the name of the "Bryant Park burglar." He left no clues to his identity, and it appeared that he was bound to continue at work indefinitely. It was realized he had the advantage of being able to search the roofs for cops before setting out on a job.

But the police guarded the roofs and made the operations of the mysterious burglar almost impossible. The last of his jobs were completed on February 8 in the stores of Benjamin Levy, photographer and optical dealer, at 67 West Forty-second street; Hannis & Co., dealers in women's wear, at 85, and Abraham Gold, jeweler, located in the same building as the baths.

Last night, said the detectives, plans for the raid on the attic were completed. It was approached from all sides and Weldon didn't have a chance to escape.

According to the men who caught him, he admitted having stolen the property found in the attic. He said, it is alleged, that he learned the attic was unoccupied and decided to move in. He used a fire escape in order to reach the roof level, and climbed through a window. After that he is alleged to have pried open a skylight on the roof, got himself some heavy blankets and food and otherwise prepared for a lengthy stay.

BURIED INDIAN THOUGH HE KICKED IN COFFIN

Fellow Tribesmen Feared the Wrath of Health Officer.

RENO, Cal., March 12.—Charges that William Taylor, an Indian, afflicted with smallpox, was buried alive on Hat Creek two weeks ago were presented today to the District Attorney for investigation.

The allegation was made by Chief Samson Grant of the Hat Creek Indians, who said that he had received his information from his daughter, Mrs. Lela Rhodes. Mrs. Rhodes, who is vouchered for by a local Indian agent, wrote to her father that two Indians buried Taylor after nightfall. Before they took the coffin to the grave, the letter said, they heard Taylor kicking, but were afraid to open the coffin fearing the wrath of the health officer.

SEES LOST DAUGHTER ACTING ROLE IN MOVIE

Mother Now Knows What Became of Her Child.

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—The disappearance last August of a seventeen-year-old Pittsburgh high school girl was partly solved here to-night when the mother, Mrs. J. A. Watkins, reported to the police that she had just viewed a motion picture in which the missing girl played the part of a "stenographer."

ARTHUR DUBOIS RECALLED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. VINCENNA, March 12.—Arthur Dubois, American member of the International Frontier Commission for Czech-Slovakia, has been recalled to Washington by the State Department.

COUNTER CHARGES REPORTED LIKELY IN STILLMAN SUIT

Lawyers Failed to Appear in Court When Case Was Called Yesterday.

NO FUTURE DATE SET

John E. Mack, Guardian of Baby, to Fight Charge of Illegitimacy.

ALIMONY ARGUMENT SOON

Indian Guide Named by Banker Said to Have Worked Here as Clerk.

The attorneys representing James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and Mrs. Anna U. Stillman, in the appeal yesterday in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie to argue the motion to amend the answer to the complaint as to alimony and counsel fees. Justice Morschauer, who was presiding at the special term of the court, had set the time for argument at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at that hour the case was called. Failure of either side to appear by 5 o'clock in the afternoon caused the Justice to adjourn the term until 10 o'clock next Saturday morning.

When the Stillman case was called the only person identified in any way with the action present in the court room was John E. Mack, formerly District Attorney of Dutchess county. He has been appointed guardian ad litem by Justice Morschauer to defend the rights of Guy Stillman, the twenty-eight month old boy whose legitimacy is questioned in Mr. Stillman's complaint. Mr. Mack was in court in connection with another matter.

Counter Charges Intimated.

With an absence of court proceedings at which it was expected something of the details of the case would become known, the chief development of the day was a statement attributed to Mr. Mack concerning counter charges which he said were to be filed against Mr. Stillman and the claim of the banker that his Guy is not his son. Mr. Mack was quoted as saying that there will be brought against Mr. Stillman five distinct counter charges of illegitimacy, and that these charges have been subjected to thorough investigation. He also was quoted as saying that the defense will prove the legitimacy of baby Guy.

Justice Morschauer explained that the non-appearance of counsel at Poughkeepsie could not be considered as unusual. He said that frequently opposing counsel in an action get together and mutually decide to adjourn an argument. In such cases, he said, it is not required that the court shall be notified. The Justice must await the pleasure of the attorneys.

It was regarded as possible last night that the argument may be heard tomorrow morning in White Plains when Justice Morschauer ascends the bench there. Again, it is possible that any other day may be decided on by the opposing counsel.

No Set Time for Argument.

The possibility that the argument may suddenly appear on a court calendar was pointed out, inasmuch as the law does not require that previous notice be given. And it is just as possible that the attorneys for Mr. Stillman and his wife may decide to take the argument before a Supreme Court Justice in northern New York.

This was not regarded as likely, in view of the fact that the motion originally came before Justice Morschauer and, therefore, he is familiar with the case. It was reported yesterday that the motion to amend the original answer to the suit actually could be considered a move on the part of Mrs. Stillman's attorneys to start a counter action. A motion to amend the complaint, the whereabouts of which still is a mystery, would make it possible, it was said, for Justice Morschauer to order Surrogate Daniel J. Gleason, referee in the action, to hear testimony in both actions.

Mr. Mack, as guardian for young Guy Stillman, made it clear that whatever action is taken by the opposing attorneys, the suit will have to be brought into the open court. He said he proposes to utilize every means in his power to defend the child against the allegations that are reported to be contained in Mr. Stillman's complaint.

The legitimacy of this child is certain until his legitimacy is established not only by the greater weight of evidence, but also beyond a reasonable doubt," he said. "A court protects a child in its own name with the same care with which it protects a person charged with a crime."

Agreed to Child's Guardian.

The appointment of Mr. Mack as guardian ad litem on the applications of Nichol, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, attorneys for Mr. Stillman, and Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, counsel for the banker's wife, also was in accordance with Section 1760 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which follows in part:

"Where the action is brought by the husband, the following regulations apply to proceedings:
1. The legitimacy of a child, born or begotten before the commission of the offense charged, is not affected by a judgment dissolving the marriage, but the legitimacy of any other child of the wife may be determined, as one of the issues in the action. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the legitimacy of all the children begotten before the commencement of the action must be presumed."

Mr. Mack said his answer to the complaint in the divorce action was as follows:
"The defendant, answering by guardian ad litem, answers that the child, born or begotten before the commission of the offense charged, is not affected by a judgment dissolving the marriage, but the legitimacy of any other child of the wife may be determined, as one of the issues in the action. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the legitimacy of all the children begotten before the commencement of the action must be presumed."

Continued on Seventeenth Page.

SICK CAN GET BEER BY CASE; PALMER'S RULING TO STAND; TREASURY OFFICE SATISFIED

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The recent ruling of former Attorney-General Palmer permitting the practically unlimited manufacture of beer, wines and whiskey for medicinal purposes will stand, Solicitor-General Frierson said to-day, despite protests, unless the Treasury Department should ask for its reconsideration. Such a request is not under contemplation, it was said later at the Treasury.

Opinions are issued by the Department of Justice only to the President and members of the Cabinet, Mr. Frierson explained, and are not matters in which private individuals may participate. A review would be made, he added, only on motion of the department originally making the request and a change made where an error of law was found.

Regulations to provide for the use of beer medically will be issued as soon as they can be prepared.

Under this most recent interpretation of the prohibition law officials declared it would appear that a patient for whom beer was prescribed would be able to obtain it by the case, as it probably would be ordered as a tonic, and it would appear unreasonable to require a person to procure only one or two bottles at a time.

Study of the new ruling, officials said, has disclosed that the whole theory of prohibition enforcement on which the Internal Revenue Bureau has been proceeding has been overturned. The prohibition unit, officials explained, has worked on the theory that it possessed regulatory powers under the act which permitted it to limit the use and distribution of intoxicants excepted by Congress from the general ban. By the most recent view of the law, however, officials maintained it would seem that this theory is now denied.

AIR BOMBERS ASK FOR 'REAL' BATTLE DEPUTES' QUERIES

Urge Warships Fire Solid Shot at Them in Proposed Test.

SPEED TO SAVE THEM

Army Pilots Say Navy Craft in Motion Cannot Hit Winging Plane.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Army aviators have become so enthusiastic over the proposed experiment of bombing naval vessels under approximately war time conditions that scores of them have suggested that the fleet be allowed to fire back at the planes with anti-aircraft guns.

While Admirals and Generals have been advancing and disputing claims that the airplane is far superior to the battleship as a war weapon, army pilots have flooded the office of the air service director with pleas that the matter be settled under honest to goodness war conditions.

They have been all wrought up over the subject since that not distant day when Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, offered to stand bareheaded on a deck of a battleship and let Brigadier-General Mitchell, head of the air service in the war, take a crack at him with a bombing airplane.

Lieut. C. C. Mooney, victorious pilot in the recent airplane race at Misola Field for the Pulitzer trophy, would be "tickled pink" at the opportunity of a real fight with the navy gunners. "I firmly believe," he wrote to his chief, "that a bunch of those gobs would have about as much chance of hitting one of us (especially if the old battleship were in motion) as the proverbial snowball."

"With a fast plane I would feel perfectly secure to fly around all day over the Atlantic fleet and let them shoot at me with anything they have—anything from a popgun to a 16 inch piece," read a letter from Capt. Harvey Well Cook of Fort Crook, Nebraska.

Other army fliers, scattered over holds in many parts of the country, chimed in with similar willingness, each one asking to be allowed to take part in the experiment, should it ever come about.

One officer, stationed at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., while highly desirous of "getting in on the fun" doubted whether the men higher up in the army and navy would let the dream come true. He gave a thought to public opinion, and his doubt increased.

"I'm afraid the general public would raise a dinkens of a row," his letter said. Another flying Lieutenant willing to take a fling at the experiment feared the sailors might not enjoy it so much. He suggested that the naval men firing the anti-aircraft guns be allowed to wear uniforms on the day of the experiment.

Meanwhile in several of the air service flying fields bombing practice against silhouette warships placed upon the ground is being carried on. Official tests with a view to determining the relative value of aircraft in warfare are being conducted at the Aberdeen proving ground in Maryland.

Army fliers say they could sink the biggest battleship with one direct hit with a 1,100 pound bomb dropped from an altitude of 9,000 feet. They contend that the explosive would have such force it would buckle in the plates of the warship, making it impossible to keep afloat.

As to their own safety in air peppered by anti-aircraft ammunition, the army pilots who saw service over the lines in France assert that results of attacks upon aircraft from the land were few, and they point out that all planes brought down were crippled by guns on fixed land mountings, while in the projected encounter with the fleet the battleships would have to keep moving.

There may be just the sort of position you want advertised to-day in

Women Looking for Better Positions frequently find them in the Want Ad Section of The Herald. Turn to these pages NOW—Section Six. The higher type of firms advertise for help in The Herald. The replies they receive are from the higher type of employees.

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AMERICAN RIGHTS TO BE PROTECTED THE WORLD OVER

High Government Official Declares Firm Stand on Yap Controversy.

ACCEPTS NO DICTATION

Monroe Doctrine Will Be Maintained Regardless of League Council.

MANDATES DISREGARDED

Responsibility for Western Leadership Needs No Geneva Backing.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., March 12.

"Let's be done with wiggling and wabbling" was the campaign appeal personally approved by Warren G. Harding which made votes and sent a thrill of pride through the whole nation of self-respecting citizens.

All but dunces comprehended that the campaign slogan was a pledge of a vigorous, truly American, foreign policy if Mr. Harding was elected. Persons who read the appeal and pledge and who may have not commended the none too graceful phrasing, nevertheless caught the spirit of it, the uplifting determination to put an end to vacillation, uncertainty, humiliation.

Appeal Matches Hopes.

Persons who read it thought of Mexico, a cemetery of slaughtered American citizens; thought of the notes to Germany, thought of the future; their minds turned to the Orient, the peace pleased them. Crude as it was in words, the appeal matched the hopes of the country.

Harding is in power. What happens? A most definitely indicated determination to make good the campaign pledge. The end has come to wiggling and wabbling. A new era of national self-respect is indicated, while barring up the curtains to the East, the peace is pleased them. Crude as it was in words, the appeal matched the hopes of the country.

That can be stated now, stated as concretely as a declaration of war, is the new policy of the Secretary of State himself. The proper prohibition that has been placed against directly quoting responsible heads of Government does not in the least interfere with the expression of the fact, which is that the United States is back once more upon the "speak softly but carry a big stick" policy of Theodore Roosevelt.

Insists Upon American Rights.

There is nothing flamboyant about the revived resolve to make the United States respected around the earth. There is no suggestion of truculence, which is the attitude of the League of Nations, but the President and his Secretary of State, the United States is not placing a chip upon its shoulder any daring nation to knock it off. Nothing of the sort. But under Harding and Hughes the United States is standing on its rights.

Most definite assurance was given to the country this morning—and it remains a pity that reasons of good faith forbid quotation marks around the statements made by a great chief of government—that the United States expects to uphold its rights, its natural and justified rights, against any nation or against any association of nations that presumes to march upon the attitude of the last eight years.

The chief of government, who speaks straight out in the pronouncement of a policy of foreign relations, which is a new policy, but which in purpose and spirit was Roosevelt's four-square way of upholding American moral credit, says:

"The United States has surrendered no rights to any nation or any group of nations. Our rights hereafter will be insisted upon and maintained. There will be no flinching, no truncheon, no swabbing, no tranquility."

Monroe Doctrine Rules.

First and foremost, the new Administration does not recognize that the "Caucasus of the League of Nations" the slightest right to dictate to the nations of this side of the world. The mere suggestion that the League of Nations was intruding in an effort to compromise the difficulties that have arisen between Panama and Costa Rica was utterly disagreeable. In the covenant of the league is written a distinct provision—written by Mr. Wilson on his second sitting at Versailles—which recognizes the preeminent moral authority of the Monroe Doctrine, but this recognition does not go nearly so far as this Administration is determined to go in upholding the Monroe Doctrine. Without seeking to dominate any sort of hegemony of the Western Hemisphere, the United States hereafter recognizes and accepts the responsibilities of its Western leadership and needs no backing from Geneva. This will be true as regards Mexico, Central America and the Latin American republics.

SEE JAPAN'S CABINET QUIT UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Newspaper Says Test Vote Shows Bare Majority.

TOKYO, March 12.—The Asahi Shimbun predicts that the Japanese Cabinet will soon resign on account of the numerous difficulties with which it is confronted. The opium scandal in Manchuria, allegations of graft in South Manchuria, dissatisfaction with its attitude toward the railways and educational questions, including the failure to raise technical schools to the grade of universities, have subjected the Ministry to continuous attacks.

KNECHT SAILS FOR U. S.

HAVE, March 12.—Marcel Knecht sailed for New York to-day on the steamship La Savoye to resume his post as director of the French Information service in the United States. He will also collaborate with former Premier Viviani, who will visit the United States on a mission for the French Government.

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White House Cow Shed Is 'Petful Jersey' Need

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., March 12.

IT is up to Congress to provide money for a White House cow stable. Otherwise the President cannot accept an offer of Geraldine, a "petful Jersey," made to-day by W. A. Bruerton of Libertyville, Ohio. The Jersey cannot be taken care of unless Congress loosens up.

President Taft rejoiced in a cow named Pauline, but there were White House stables reasonably adjacent to the culinary department of the President's home. Those stables have disappeared. Something must be done if Mr. Harding is to have a guaranteed supply of milk from a "petful Jersey."

DEGOUTTE EXPELS SECURITY POLICE

French Commander Orders Them to Leave Newly Occupied Area in Rhineland.

PENALTY FOR INSOLENT

Two German Officers Arrested for Refusing to Salute French Major.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUSSELDORF, March 12.—The German Security Police, having been ordered to get out of Dusseldorf and all of the newly occupied area before 10 o'clock to-night, promptly began leaving by the truck load, and by dusk there were hardly any left, and these few were also getting ready to move toward Essen with the rest.

The order banning the "Green" police was issued by Gen. Degoutte, commander of the French forces along the Rhine, following repeated incidents of insolence and refusal to salute the allied officers or colors, the climax having been reached when two officers of the German Security Police refused to salute a French Major attached to the General Staff. They were promptly arrested and were brought before a military court this morning and fined 3,000 marks each or six months in prison.

The order banning the allied officers would be subjected to reprisals, and the matter was immediately considered by Gen. Degoutte, who was visiting Gen. Gauchier, commander of the French troops in Dusseldorf. As a result the chiefs of the German army and navy were promptly ordered to pack their kitbags and clear out of the barracks, which will be used as quarters for the civilian police, who will henceforth patrol the streets under the protection of allied squadrons. Later Gen. Degoutte extended his order to include occupied zones.

It was said at headquarters that the security police really were not needed, as the presence of allied troops was sufficient to maintain order and guard public buildings. The convicted officers of the "Green" police later tried to apologize, but the French generals refused to accept the apology, although a day before an apology had sufficed to smooth out a similar incident.

As soon as the order to evacuate had been issued the "Green" police began to leave, all apparently being in the best of spirits. As the motor trucks took them out of the city they waved a farewell to the crowds in the streets who cheered them.

Gen. Degoutte's decision is causing much concern, some German circles predicting that the "Green" police will stir up trouble in Essen and Dortmund, where the security police are understood to have reinforced their detachments since the Allies moved across the Rhine. Gen. Degoutte's inspection of Dusseldorf lasted two hours. Before he returned to his headquarters at Mayence he told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that he did not intend to extend the occupation further unless ordered to do so by the Supreme Council, which he considered unlikely.

"I am more than satisfied with conditions," he said. "We have taken three big cities without a single shot being fired and without a single serious incident having been reported at headquarters. As to the economic measures, we have nothing to do with them. They fall wholly within the scope of the Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz, which has not yet decided on the details of its policy."

The House laughed when Dr. Simons explained the delay in the appearance of a "white book" on the London conference on the ground that the public printer had accidentally inserted parts of his speech into the reply made by Premier Lloyd George to the German counter proposals. The "white book," he declared, would not contain the details of significant negotiations carried on outside the official sessions through the mediation of persons not actively connected with the conference. These proceedings, he said, were set up through a mutual pledge of secrecy, and he would not violate the confidence so long as the other side observed it.

"The suggestion of a period of provisional payments was officially endorsed by England, and if Mr. Lloyd George now takes the opposite attitude this is in contradiction to his former position," Dr. Simons declared. "The present invasion of the unoccupied areas of Germany he branded as 'the worst sort of an attack that possibly can be made on any state.' Dr. Simons said he believed the breaking off of relations would not yield Germany any advantage, as the sentiment of the world at large toward her was as yet too unfavorable. He also disagreed with those who charged that the Entente, through its present procedure, had nullified the treaty, and that it was no longer in force for Germany."

Dr. Simons declared that the idea that because the Allies had torn up the treaty it was therefore void for Germany was all wrong, and that "we should not repay wrong with wrong."

This was greeted with laughter and disorder, but Dr. Simons continued: "For Germany there still remains fulfillment of the treaty so far as that is possible, but no farther."

He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of a middle path to the counter proposals on a different basis. "But," he

REICHSTAG BACKS BERLIN'S REFUSAL OF ALLIED TERMS

Government's Attitude Approved, 268 to 49, After Simons Makes His Report.

HE ASKS CONFIDENCE

Proposal in London Basis of Future Negotiations, but Not a Binding Offer.

SIMONS ADMITS ERROR

Candidly Confesses That He Exceeded Instructions, but Justifies Act by Political Exigencies.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, March 12.

The Reichstag to-day voted its approval of the attitude of the German Government in refusing the allied reparations terms. While all parties except the Independent Socialists and the Communists agreed to approve the German Government's refusal to agree to the allied reparations terms. The action was taken following a report on the negotiations made by Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, at the conclusion of which he asked the Reichstag for a vote of confidence.

A statement was read which set forth that the German propositions made at London, in so far as future negotiations were concerned, if designated hereafter, could only be employed as a basis for discussions and are not to be considered as a binding German offer. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 268 to 49, the Nationalists and the Majority Socialists voting with the Government bloc.

A Communist resolution demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was promptly defeated.

Otto Weis, Majority Socialist spokesman, warned the Government against hesitation in taking the first step toward resuming negotiations with the Allies.

Dr. Simons aroused no enthusiasm while delivering his long, colorless address. He candidly admitted that he had exceeded his instructions in making the proposal for annuities, but justified his action by explaining the political exigencies of the moment. It is generally admitted that he retains his portfolio only because the confusion of the present hour makes it impracticable to undermine the confidence of the Government by attacks on so important a member.

OCCUPATION A BLOW TO WORLD, SAYS SIMONS

'Worst Sort of an Attack That Can Be Made,' He Says.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 12.—Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, in a lengthy statement read before the Reichstag today, recounted the proceedings of the London conference on reparations. He then briefly suggested the Government's attitude toward future negotiations if these are to be resumed.

"The German